

The Subcommittee will invite witnesses representing a cross-section of views and organizations to testify at the hearing. Others who wish to testify may, as time permits, make a brief statement of not more than 2 minutes. Those wishing to testify please contact Tony Benavidez of Senator DOMENICI's office at (505) 988-6511 or Joe Ruiz of Senator BINGAMAN's office at (505) 988-6647. The deadline for signing up to testify is Thursday, September 24, 1998. Every attempt will be made to accommodate as many witnesses as possible, while ensuring that all views are represented.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Mike Menge at (202) 224-6170.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise to remind everyone that today is National POW/MIA Recognition Day. On this day, we should remember, give tribute to, and stand in solidarity with the loved ones and families of the thousands of Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen who were or are Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. I am humbled by and grateful for their love of country and their sense of duty and honor.

Amidst the somber thoughts, the feelings of gratitude and pride that this day brings, as a Nation we must be uneasy. Uneasy because while we are a nation at peace and the wars in which these men fought are long over, they have not all returned home and we should not rest until their families have their loved ones back.

These Americans swore an oath to support and defend the constitution and carried that promise through to the ultimate sacrifice for this great nation. While thousands died, many others endured years in starved, tortured, isolated misery before regaining the freedoms we enjoy. Their persistence, integrity and heroism are shining examples of the core values on which this nation was founded and became great.

Mr. President, we need to produce results. Headway is being made, but there is still a long way to go before we have the fullest possible accounting of all POW/MIA personnel.

Over the past six years, 136 Americans have been accounted for from Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia thanks to extensive field work. Earlier this month, thanks to the US-Russia Joint Commission on POW/MIAs established in 1991, seventeen airmen were at long last identified, returned to their native soil laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery. These brave airmen were shot down over Soviet Armenia in 1958, during the height of the Cold War. For

their loved ones and family members, the long wait is over, but by no means will their loss or sacrifices be forgotten. For many, however, the anguish continues.

While much of the focus on POW/MIAs has rightly been on Southeast Asia where 2081 personnel remain unaccounted for, we must also honor those who were held prisoner and who are missing in action in other remote parts of the globe. More than 80,000 Americans remain missing and unaccounted for from World War I, World War II and the Korean conflict, and countless others from the Cold War.

These great Americans and their families have the gratitude of a great and free nation, but we in the Senate shall not rest until all are returned or accounted for. I urge you, Mr. President, the Administration, the Departments of Defense and State, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Agency to redouble their efforts to bring our boys home as quickly as possible. Let us all take to heart the motto from the POW/MIA flag, which flies over the Capitol today, and which is displayed every day in the Capitol rotunda: "YOU ARE NOT FORGOTTEN."•

NATIONAL POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, Friday, September, 18, 1998 has been designated this year by our Federal and State Governments as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. As we have done for nearly 20 years, we reaffirm today our national commitment to obtaining the fullest possible accounting for America's POWs and MIAs. This is also a day to remember and pay tribute to the ultimate sacrifices that have been made by America's finest and bravest service personnel—our unaccounted for prisoners of war and missing in action personnel who never returned from wartime enemy territory.

It has been an honor and privilege for me, since my election to the Congress in 1984, to assist the POW/MIA families, our veterans, and their friends and supporters, with the many efforts that have been undertaken to try to achieve a proper accounting for so many of our nation's heroes whose fate remains unknown. It has been a difficult and emotional task, complicated by on and off-again cooperation by foreign governments.

As many of my colleagues know, I served as Vice-Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs in 1992, and I currently serve as the U.S. Chairman of the Vietnam War Working Group of the Joint U.S./Russian Commission on POWs and MIAs. I have traveled to North Korea, Vietnam, Russia, Laos, Cambodia, Poland, and the Czech Republic trying to assist our Government's efforts to open archives and interview people knowledgeable about the fate of our unaccounted

for captured and missing personnel. I have also made efforts over the last year to prod our own U.S. Intelligence Community to provide the analysis and support necessary to help shape our policy toward nations that hold the answers we seek. Finally, I continue to work to ensure that U.S. Government records on this issue are declassified and made available to the public.

Mr. President, today, as I have every year in this Chamber, I urge the Administration to take the opportunity National POW/MIA Recognition Day provides to rededicate itself to the fullest possible accounting mission. I also urge all Americans to continue expressing their concerns on this national issue because public awareness is critical to the accounting effort.

In closing, I again want to assure my constituents in New Hampshire, my fellow veterans, the POW/MIA families, and the countless Americans who have contacted me through the years, that I remain absolutely committed to doing everything I can to learn the truth about our POWs and MIAs to whom we pay tribute on this special day. •

THE CHILD NUTRITION REAUTHORIZATION ACT AND THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST RESEARCH PROPOSAL

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to give my full support for the Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act. This important legislation funds important child nutrition programs for the next five years until the year 2003.

I want to commend Agriculture Committee Chairman LUGAR and Ranking Member HARKIN and my colleagues on the Agriculture Committee for working cooperatively, in a bipartisan spirit, to unanimously pass this bill out of Committee. Also, I want to thank my Senate colleagues for passing this vital legislation unanimously last evening. Clearly, this demonstrates our commitment to feeding our nation's children.

The Child Nutrition Reauthorization bill provides funding for the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Summer Food Service Program, the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program along with many other nutritious food programs to feed our nation's youth.

One of the provisions in this legislation that I worked closely on during the creation of this legislation was a \$20 million provision that provides for detailed research on how school breakfast impacts a child's academic success.

This research provision is a modified version of S. 1396, the Meals for Achievement Act that I introduced last November. The research provision provides for the mandatory funding for a \$20 million school breakfast research project to further test the impacts of school breakfast on children's academic and behavioral skills.

This provision will require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a five

year school breakfast study in six different school districts throughout the United States—involving approximately 15,000 school children.

As I've stated before, the research on the impacts of children eating school breakfast speaks for itself. Not only do academic scores in reading, writing, and math improve, levels of hyperactivity and tardiness are greatly reduced.

The purpose of this study is to further analyze the existing data and to provide additional research and data at the national level and to prove the positive impacts of eating a school breakfast. It is important to note that the funding for the research provision will require no new additional expenses and maintains our balanced budget discipline. It is not my intention with this research project to create a whole new federal bureaucracy that only deals with the implementation of school breakfast program. Furthermore, after the researchers have completed the five-year study and find school breakfast does indeed improve a child's academic success, we, as federal lawmakers, can work with local and state school authorities to create guidelines of how school breakfasts can improve a child's academic success.

The rationale for this provision of the Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act is very simple. In order for the United States to compete effectively in the world, we must have an educated and productive workforce. In order to have an educated and productive workforce, we must prepare our children to learn. In order to prepare our children to learn they must be well nourished, and that begins with a good healthy breakfast.

The best teachers in the world, with the best standards, cannot teach a hungry child. A child who begins his or her school day with their stomach growling because they either did not have time to eat breakfast or there was no breakfast to be served, is simply too distracted to focus on the lessons being provided by the teacher.

In 1994, the Minnesota legislature directed the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning to implement a universal breakfast pilot program integrating breakfast into the education schedule for all students. The evaluation of the pilot project, performed by the Center for Applied Research and Educational Improvement at the University of Minnesota, showed that when all students are involved in school breakfast, there is a general increase in learning and achievement.

Researchers at Harvard and Massachusetts General Hospital recently completed a study on the results of universal free breakfast at one public school in Philadelphia and two in Baltimore. The study, published this week in the Archives of Adolescent and Pediatric Medicine which is a journal of the American Medical Association, found that students who ate the breakfast

showed great improvement in math grades, attendance, and punctuality. The researchers also observed that students displayed fewer signs of depression, anxiety, hyperactivity, and other behavioral problems.

If we are serious about improving our education system in America, we must first prepare our children to learn. The time has come, therefore, to build upon the pilot program in Minnesota, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and integrate school breakfast into the education day, at least at the elementary school level.

I believe that ensuring a nutritious breakfast for our school kids will help close this "opportunity deficit." As America enters the 21st century, we cannot afford to allow a single child to be left behind. As Robert Kennedy once wrote, "We need the best of many—not of just a few. We must strive for excellence." Clearly, the Meals for Achievement provision in the Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act is a step in that direction.●

LET'S ENCOURAGE BROWNFIELDS DEVELOPMENT AND GET THE LITTLE GUY OUT OF SUPERFUND LITIGATION AT CO-DISPOSAL SITES

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. Mr. President, yesterday the Majority Leader made a long statement on behalf of Senate action on S. 2180, the "Superfund Recycling Equity Act," which he introduced earlier this year. This legislation would clarify that persons who merely recycle certain specified materials, but did not dispose of those materials, are not subject to Superfund liability.

Today, Mr. President, I join as a cosponsor of this legislation. And, I note for the record, that I was the author of the recycling provision in 1993. I included it in comprehensive Superfund reform legislation, S.1834, which I introduced when I was Chairman of the Senate Superfund Subcommittee. As Senator LOTT noted yesterday, this provision has reappeared in every major, comprehensive Superfund bill since then, whether authored by Democrat or Republican. And it has been introduced in every Congress, by Democrats and Republicans, as stand-alone legislation. There is broad-based, bipartisan support for this legislation which would remove impediments to recycling efforts. It now appears that some type of liability relief for recyclers will be considered by the Environment and Public Works Committee next week, although it is not clear exactly which of several proposals will be considered.

For this reason, Mr. President, I would like to bring to the Senate's attention two other very similar provisions which I believe should be considered in conjunction with S. 1280. They are designed to expedite the revitalization of communities all across this country, and to provide relief to untold

numbers of small business owners, small non-profits, and individuals who sent only ordinary household trash to landfills that are now Superfund sites.

Mr. President, once it became clear that the Congress would not act on comprehensive Superfund legislation this year, and the Majority Leader expressed his interest in enacting a liability exemption for certain recyclers, I suggested that we also take the very modest step of enacting a similar exemption for brownfields development and for those who innocently disposed of municipal solid waste at landfills that later became Superfund sites. I wrote to the Chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, asking that the Committee consider exemptions for brownfields and municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal, should it take up any liability exemptions—because brownfields and MSW exemptions also enjoy broad, bi-partisan support and have been regarded as non-controversial. The Chairman responded that he opposed so-called piecemeal reform of Superfund, and that the Committee would not be considering such legislation this year. In deference to this judgement, I deferred introducing separate legislation. Now that the Committee apparently will be considering liability exemptions for recyclers, I hope we will also have an opportunity to consider exemptions for brownfields and MSW.

Mr. President, as is the case for recyclers, provisions to clarify the law on liability for brownfields development and MSW have been included, with bipartisan support, in every comprehensive Superfund bill since 1993. In virtually every regard, they meet the same criteria that have been offered to justify enacting exemptions for recyclers. They are simple clarifications of existing law to correct unintended consequences of the Superfund liability scheme. They have gained the support of all stakeholders, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Justice, and the national environmental community. The brownfields and MSW "fixes" are minor, but are critical for successful brownfields development, or to those subjected to unfair and unintended litigation. They do not involve cleanup standards or natural resource damages. They do not deal with orphan shares or municipal liability. And they offer significant economic and environmental benefits.

Why, then, should the Senate reject consideration of these "fixes?" Only one reason is offered: that they should be held hostage to comprehensive Superfund reform! Mr. President, it is argued they are so popular, and enjoy such broad ranging support, and provide such significant benefits to the nation, that we should hold them hostage to see if they provide a stimulus for action on comprehensive legislation in the next Congress. It is argued that they should be held as "sweeteners" to try to sweeten the sour pot of proposed changes to the Superfund program that